

BEST COPY

AVAILABLE

President Scores Russia Over Force in Hungary

STATINTL

By James E. Warner
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14

President Eisenhower said today that nothing has "so disturbed the American people" as ruthless Russian tactics in smashing the uprising in Hungary.

"Our hearts have gone out to them and we have done every-

thing it is possible to in the way of alleviating suffering," the President said at his news conference. "But I must make one thing clear; the United States doesn't now, and never has, advocated open rebellion by an undefended populace against force over which they could not

possibly prevail. We have always urged that the spirit of freedom be kept alive, that people do not lose hope."

The President said the Russian employment of military force in Hungary was "a violation of all justice and right in the world" and that it would be "the most terrible mistake for the free world ever to accept the enslavement of the Eastern European tier of nations as a part of a future world which we approve."

Meanwhile, a twenty-one-year-old student leader of the rebellion, using the alias of Istvan Laszlo and wearing a mask to shield his family against Russian reprisals, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today that at least 25,000 Hungarians were slain by the Red Army in putting down the revolt. Some Russian troops were on the side of the rebels and rejected orders to shoot them down, while one Russian tank commander turned his guns on his own column, the witness, who participated in the revolt and then escaped, testified.

Mr. Laszlo escaped with Mrs. Anna Kethly, a social Democrat and a member of the short-lived Cabinet of Premier Imre Nagy. She said here today that Hungary does not want military intervention from the West because it would mean even more bloodshed, and that Hungarian patriots pin their hopes on the United Nations. A U. N. statement, if admitted to Hungary for a truthful report, would have world opinion, including that even of some Russians, against the Kremlin, she said.

Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate committee, said the group would hear another Hungarian witness tomorrow who has "documentary evidence" of the cruelty of the Russians in quelling the revolution. This person arrived in the United States more recently than Mr. Laszlo, who came here Nov. 8, Mr. Morris said.

The State Department meanwhile said it has information that Hungarians are being deported to slave labor camps in Russia, that the feeling here is one of "revulsion" and that the matter is "under urgent consideration." Press officer Lincoln White, however, refused to discuss what steps might be

Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said in a speech here today that the Hungarian and Polish uprisings demonstrated weaknesses in satellite control which surprised not only the free world but the Kremlin itself. That is why the Hungarian revolt was crushed so ruthlessly, he said—because the Russians saw that "their control not only in Hungary but throughout the whole Soviet domain was at stake."

"The gravest danger which a Communist dictatorship faces today is the uprising of youth against tyranny," he said. "No amount of Communist indoctrination and Marxist education has served to alter the basic urge to assert the right of free expression."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R-Wis., called for the United States to withdraw from the U. N. because, he said, the U. N. failed to act against Russian "aggression" in Hungary. In a statement, he said that U. N. headquarters should be "kicked out" of New York, suggesting Moscow as a proper new location for "this hypocritical, dangerous organization operating from American soil."



Associated Press Wirephoto

Masked to prevent possible reprisals against relatives, a witness, described as a leader of "the student group which sparked the first uprising in Budapest," testified before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington yesterday.